

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 66

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway—THE SHAGBURN, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Boucicault.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Brooklyn—GLADIATOR, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Mr. John McQuinn.

WOODS' MUSICAL.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE McFAD DEN, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—GEORGIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery.—LUMPAVAGANDHUS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. free to-day.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—CIRCUS, PEDESTRIANISM AND MENAGERIE, afternoon and evening, at 1 and 8.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Den Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street.—DER GEWISSENSWURM, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Miss Lina Nary.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway—French Opera House.—GROFLE-GROFLE, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Mile. Coralie Geoffroy.

THEATRE DE LA PAIX.
Broadway—PAUL JONES, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. E. Eddy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-ninth street and Sixth avenue.—THE BIG RONANZA, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mr. Gilbert.

STEINWAY HALL.
Fourteenth street.—JEROME HOPKINS' RECITAL, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V., at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Rignold.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be colder and clearing.

THE NEW CABINET is still unformed in France, and in the Assembly the Left propose to investigate the cause of the delay.

THE RUMORS OF WAR which appeared in the Calcutta press are declared to be unfounded by the London Observer. As England has few troops in India their movements are not particularly significant.

THE BECHER TRIAL will be resumed to-day, the sick juror having recovered. It requires considerable endurance, we should think, to withstand the strain which this trial imposes upon those who are finally to decide upon its merits. We are not sure that the jury does not demand as much pity as the defendant or the plaintiff.

THE LATE SNOW STORM has extended over a vast portion of the Continent, reaching as far south as Little Rock, Ark. In New York the winter has been remarkably severe, but the opinion is general that it cannot last much longer. Nature is exhausting herself in the attempt to prolong it, and spring will soon come with bluer skies and milder airs.

RAPID TRANSIT IN A NUTSHELL.—The way to achieve rapid transit is simple. Let us have the Elevated Railway on Greenwich street continued as far as Kingsbridge. That will do for the west side. Let us have the Vanderbilt road, which is now nearly completed from Forty-second street to Harlem, continued down Fourth avenue, the Bowery and William street to the Battery. This will do for the east side. There might be a connection between the Elevated Railway and the Forty-second street depot, which could be made in a month, and would give us steam from the Battery to Westchester. These are practical points, and why not consider them?

INTERVIEWS WITH THE NEW SENATORS.—The fortunate fact that the Senate remains in session enables the Herald to print the opinions of the newly elected members upon the important questions of the day. There are valuable indications of future political action in the interviews we print with Andrew Johnson, Mr. Kernan, Mr. Christianity, of Michigan; Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut; Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey; Mr. Jones, of Florida; Mr. Whyte, of Maryland; Mr. McMillan, of Minnesota; Mr. McDonald, of Indiana; Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska; Mr. Withers, of Virginia, and Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin. The questions they discuss include Caesarism, civil rights, military rule, the future of the republican party and the policy of the democracy, and their opinions will be read with interest throughout the country.

Our Material Interest in the Centennial.

The more it is thought of the more obvious is the necessity of making the Centennial a great national success, and the more utterly disgraceful would be its failure. Governor Bigler's illness has passed away, and the cold snap to which, naturally enough, he attributed the tardy movement of New York in his favor has, we hope, come to an end. With the thaw he expects to see accorded that generous and munificent sympathy which this metropolis, when properly appealed to, rarely withholds. In the meantime it is the proud duty of the press of all parties and of all shades of thought—more especially the independent press—to stimulate what is sluggish in popular sentiment and to shape sympathy into its most effective form. To that duty—a duty we feel of high patriotism—the HERALD devotes itself, and what we undertake we generally accomplish.

The great error which now operates adversely lies in this—that New York does not adequately estimate the special benefit which the Centennial commemoration—assuming it to be anything short of absolute failure—will be to us. In this connection a striking fact has come to our knowledge. It is this—the main exhibition building at Philadelphia, now advancing to completion, will cover, it is understood, an area of, as near as may be, twenty acres. Already applications have been made by exhibitors from the city and State of New York for space which, if allowed, would require an area of a hundred acres. Very little arithmetic is needed to deduce from this that the New York department of fabrics, of wares and of products will be crowded, and probably in material exceed that of any other State. This being so, who shall say New York has no substantial practical interest in it? Exhibitors, in some instances, are, and in some are not, capitalists. They, of course, are more or less selfish in their contributions of handiwork. But with them capital is invested in the wares they send. They transport them to Philadelphia and bring them back again, if not disposed of, at their own expense. The cost of caring for them there must be theirs. Hence it is that they, our New York fellow citizens, need outside help in the direction we have indicated. The capitalists, the rich men of this city, ought, and we doubt not will, see this, and not allow the exhibition of our own local resources and industries to fail for want of co-operation, which, as we have said over and over again, to be effective must be timely.

But again, and still limiting ourselves to a narrow, material view of the matter, we note that the question of transit and accommodation is beginning to be agitated in earnest. Transit thither and accommodation there are incidents closely interwoven. In referring to them we put out of view all consideration of an influx of visitors from the other side of the Atlantic, in which we of New York, of course, have an interest. It may be great, or it may not amount to much, but whatever it is it ensures to our benefit. Summer Atlantic travel among well-to-do people is generally, always, indeed, in one direction—outward. Next season, again assuming, as we confidently do, success for the Centennial, this may be reversed. On this side it will, or at least it may be, the fashion to stay at home. This will be clear gain; and, vice versa, it may be the fashion on the other side to go abroad. One thing will be sure to come to pass, and to this, so far as concerns foreign visitors, we attach more importance than mere numbers—the class of visitors from abroad to be thus attracted will be of the highest rank, socially and intellectually—distinguished and eminent men and women whom it will be pure pleasure to welcome—and no one doubts for a moment where on this side in summer such visitors will chiefly sojourn. They cannot, even for a visit, go South. They will not remain long in Philadelphia, though they may visit it repeatedly, and the headquarters, after all, must be here in New York, radiating hence northward and eastward and westward. It would not at all surprise us if next summer should find our streets and stores and theatres and hotels crowded as in the gayest autumn or winter season, and, as we have said, that it will be the fashion to remain at home and not only "receive," as the technical phrase is, but welcome the intelligent, well educated strangers from abroad. Such will hardly make their visit a brief one, and there is not a watering place in New York, or Canada, or New England, or New Jersey—not a nook in the White Mountains, not a corner in the Adirondacks, that in the unwonted presence of liberal and cultivated strangers from abroad will not have reason to be grateful for the Centennial which has attracted them. The great steamship companies have, then, direct interest in this success.

We have said more of this influx from abroad than we intended, and now recur to the matter of local material interest on the assumption that the crowd for Philadelphia will be purely or chiefly a native one. If the interest in the celebration be reasonably prevalent then will the intelligent curiosity of a proverbially sight-seeing people precipitate a multitude on Philadelphia. To remain there? No. To visit there repeatedly? Yes. But here—here in metropolitan New York—must the crowd in transit at least stop, and here amid the attractions New York alone can furnish, spend what money they can spare. The Southern or Western visitor to Philadelphia will not return home without running over to New York, and the Eastern man will stop *en route* *vel redeundo*. Our word for it, here in New York will be the superfluous crowd, and the evening trains from Philadelphia, let them be as capacious as they may, will be more closely packed than are street cars and stages at the end of a busy and stormy day. It is on this assumption that the railway administrators, with their usual sagacity, are now acting. Every accommodation is to be afforded, not only to carry people to Philadelphia, but to bring them away again—that is, mainly back to New York.

Hence it is that we do not altogether sympathize with the anxiety which just now seems to trouble our Philadelphia friends as to their want of accommodation, and if advice be not intrusive we counsel against any expenditure for what may be termed makeshift accommodation—hotels built in town or out of town to be occupied for five months, from April to September. It is but fair to say that

Philadelphia has generously spent and is

spending money enough without such improvident outlay as this. We mean to be Philadelphia's suburb then. Our hotels—numerous and ample enough for any emergency, and we are adding to them every day—will be open to her guests, and this, too, without disparagement to the private hospitality which she will, we doubt not, fully extend, but which, after all, has its limits.

Thus it is that transit and accommodation are inseparably interwoven, and thus it is that New York has an interest in Centennial success hardly less than the community of which it is to be the central attraction.

The Return of the Hon. Bill King.

As Congress leaves Washington the Hon. William King enters it, and might well exclaim, with the burlesque tragic heroine, "I've just arrived in time to be too late." This is a remarkable example of exactitude in calculating time, and will strengthen the general belief in Mr. King's sagacity. For months he has been the man whom Congress especially desired to see; he has been looked for as energetically as Stanley looked for Livingston, and his discovery in Canada was almost as unexpected as would be that of the North Pole. But Congress was the body which Mr. King especially desired not to see, and, as our correspondent's interview with him shows, private business, fortunately, compelled him to spend the winter in Canada.

Of course Mr. King tells a tale of grievous wrongs he has endured in his exile. He never knew how rapidly the newspapers could lie till they undertook to tell how fast he travelled. When they said that he was hiding from the Congressional Committee of Investigation he felt virtuous indignation, the fact being that he was not hiding, but had merely left the country by advice of his counsel. This explanation is quite lucid, and we do not doubt that Mr. King will be quite as successful when he undertakes to show what he did with the large sum he received from the Pacific Mail Company about the time its subsidy bill was before Congress. He declares his intention to disclose that mystery at some unknown period, and as he is a member elect of the Forty-fourth Congress we suggest that it might be well to put him upon the new Committee of Investigation.

But, dismissing all these matters, we are glad that Mr. King has come back, and hope that before he goes away again, whether to sell a bull, obey his counsel or collect his claims, his relations to the Pacific Mail affair will be finally decided. He is a little bit which it is the duty of the country to settle.

Mr. Van Nort's Letter to Mr. Wickham.

What one man can do to obstruct the growth and development of the city has been proved by Mr. Green in his unpopular career as Comptroller, and if further illustration than his own acts of the evil he has inflicted on New York is needed it is amply afforded in the letter from Mr. Van Nort, which we print this morning. It was addressed to Mr. Wickham while Mr. Van Nort was still the Commissioner of Public Works, and is an unanswerable argument in favor of completing the uptown improvements which were long ago projected. Many of these improvements, so essential to the progress and prosperity of the community, were proposed and advocated by Mr. Green when he was a Park Commissioner, but have met with his bitter and unrelenting hostility since he became Comptroller. Yet the reasons for continuing the work of opening new streets and providing for the wants of an increased population are stronger now than they were then, and the hostility of Mr. Green cannot be as much to the measure as to the men who urge them. This feeling of personal jealousy stands between New York and her future, and the bar must be broken down if we are to proceed with the development of the city. The character of Mr. Green's opposition is well summed up in one sentence of Mr. Van Nort's letter:—"During my administration the Comptroller has repeatedly nullified the ordinances of the Common Council and the approval of the Mayor by withholding his approval of the sureties on contracts for reasons other than those affecting the sufficiency of the sureties, thus assuming and exercising a veto power more absolute than that vested in the Mayor." Mr. Van Nort truly says that this is a power which the Legislature never intended to confer, and that its assumption violates the principles of democratic government.

Since this indictment was made Mr. Van Nort has ceased to be Commissioner of Public Works and Mr. Wickham has become Mayor. But Mr. Green still remains Comptroller, and insists upon using both the legal and illegal powers of his position to stop the development of the city. We suggest that if New York is finished Mr. Green had better build a Chinese wall around it, and so bring his policy of obstruction to a logical close.

The Sermons.

Again the close connection of religion and rapid transit has been illustrated by the storm of yesterday, which prevented thousands of persons from going to church. With proper travelling facilities the storm could not have been made an apology for this neglect of the pious services of the day. Those, however, who did attend church were fully repaid for their energy, as our reports of the discourses delivered will convince the intelligent reader. One of the principal events of the day was the sermon of Mr. Henry Varley, the English revivalist, at the Church of the Disciples. We give it to-day in full, as a specimen of the power of this celebrated layman. As Weston has recently been showing the public at the Hippodrome how to walk physically, so Mr. Varley instructed his auditors how to "walk in the ways of righteousness and peace." Mr. Beecher, at Plymouth church, chose for his subject the methods of growth in grace. Mr. Frothingham preached upon a reasonable life and Dr. Wild on immortality. Services were held in St. Andrew's church for the first time since the disaster, and they were naturally solemn and impressive. Dr. Chapin, Dr. Orniston, Dr. Maynard, the Rev. Mr. Hawthorne and others, also treated of important topics, which we present to our readers.

THE CATHOLIC JUBILEE which the Pope announced in his Encyclical, recently published in the HERALD, is the subject of a pastoral letter from Archbishop McCloskey, which was read yesterday in the churches of this diocese, and which will be found elsewhere.

The Fitz Kellys and the Fitz Porters.

The great question now in the councils of Tammany Hall is the nomination of the new Commissioner of Public Works. The selection of a Fitz Porter for this office is said to give offence to the Fitz Kellys. The Tammany tribe is divided into two factions, as indeed most tribes come to be sooner or later. The Fitz Porter faction claim to have the bluest blood; the Fitz Kellys the most brawn. In elections and conventions and other necessary proceedings brawn is generally of more value than blood. The Fitz Porter spends his days on Fifth avenue, his evenings in the perfumed halls of the Manhattan Club; he drinks champagne and sips with Delmonico; he wears fine raiment and gloves of exquisite fit and finish; he reads the *World* with an intelligent appreciation of its French wit, its Greek learning, and delights in the wonderful resources of its language; his theological views are remarkable for their ingenuity, if not always for their orthodoxy; he votes on sunny election days and never attends conventions. The Fitz Kelly spends his days mainly on the Fourth Avenue Improvement and his evenings in more modest mansions than the Manhattan Club; he finds champagne insipid, and has never questioned the mysteries of a Delmonico menu; the *World* is an unknown quantity in his literature, and he disdains the effeminate kid and the genius of the Parisian tailor; he has positive views on religion and politics; he votes in rain and storm; he is so conscientious a citizen that, rather than have his franchise in peril, he will vote early and often.

The head of the Fitz Porter clan, the new Commissioner of Public Works, is a good officer and an honest man, and will do his work well—undoubtedly. His war record, like most war records, belongs to ancient history. We have had so many officials with a sanguinary war record who have made dismal experiments in civil life that we may have the best hopes of an official whose war record is not sanguinary. So far as the public service is concerned, we are satisfied with the Fitz Porter. The Fitz Kellys do not like it. The head of the clan, and some of his lieutenants, claim to be much gratified. But their enthusiasm lacks fervency, and we miss the old Tammany ring, the sentiment of noisy support which Tweed and Sweeney, and other leaders now in obscurity, were wont to inspire under the Empire. We are reminded of the "satisfaction" which Napoleon's marshals were wont to express after the restoration of the Bourbons, when they drew their swords and vowed to die under the white flag and in defence of the descendants of St. Louis. Somehow, when Napoleon landed at Elba the marshals soon found their way to his camp. So we fear that the Fitz Kellys, who are now cheering the Fitz Porter restoration, would hasten to the Battery or to the Thirty-fourth street ferry, if they heard that Napoleon Tweed had returned from his Elba, or that Napoleon Sweeney was coming back from his Parisian exile. The Fitz Kellys are not without the qualities of manly allegiance, and cannot forget the Empire, as they wearily delve in the Fourth Avenue Improvement and think of the days when they were statesmen and lawgivers and basked in the bediamonded presence of the Boss, as he sat in the glories of the Blossom and Americus clubs. But the old days are gone, and nothing shows it more clearly than the presence of a Fitz Porter in the seat of patronage—one who did not serve the Empire and who cannot tell whether Mullingar is in the north or the south of Ireland. The old days are gone, and the imperial fabric of Tammany—raised by Tweed to such gigantic proportions—has fallen into careless ruin. The old days are gone—the Emperor is on the Island, some marshals are in Sing Sing, others wander over the Continent, mourning over foreign immortality. The old days are gone—Fitz Porter Tilden proposes general confiscation of the imperial revenues, and Fitz Porter Wickham is sharpening his executioner's axe, which became rather dulled in its attempt to hack off the head of Delaford Smith. The old days are gone, and we can imagine how ruefully the Fitz Kellys walk around the ruins of the old Tammany and look in vain for the sparkling shirt bosom and imperial eye of the Boss. For them memories alone remain. Naturally enough they view with lowering brow and hoarsely whispered oath the triumph of the Fitz Porter and the transfer of so much precious patronage to men who were aliens in the old days, and who have no sympathy with the men who once ruled us with American splendor.

The Civil Rights Bill in Virginia.

The bill proposed in the Virginia Legislature for defeating the operations of the Civil Rights bill is ingeniously contrived, but we doubt whether it will accomplish its object. On its face it merely gives legislative sanction to the ordinary practice of innkeepers and theatrical managers in all parts of the country. If a man wearing the appearance of a rowdy, a woman suspected to be of bad character, or a person judged by his looks to be unable to pay his bill, goes to a hotel and applies for accommodations it is customary to get rid of them by saying that the house is full and can receive no more guests. The Virginia bill proposes to give hotel keepers the right to say this without respect to race or color, and to punish as disturbers of the peace applicants who do not accept this answer as final and quietly retire. It is the common practice of theatres to assign particular seats to purchasers of tickets, and by this means they can put all negroes by themselves in a separate quarter of the house. It is also a right of the theatres to issue, if they please, tickets marked "not transferable," and the proposed Virginia law proposes to make it a penal disturbance of the peace for any other person than the buyer of such a ticket to present it at the door and insist on admission. It also authorizes the theatres, like the hotels, to say that they are full, and to prosecute for a breach of the peace any individual who disputes the truth of this answer. Such a law, if it could be executed, would no doubt keep negroes out of hotels and theatres where they are not wanted; but we do not believe it can be enforced if the federal courts should hold the Civil Rights bill to be constitutional.

Atlantic Storms.

A highly interesting communication on Atlantic storms has recently been published in the London scientific journal, *Nature*, from the pen of the French savant, M. de Fonville. His suggestive views are prompted by a brief editorial comment in our columns of January 23, relative to the terrible westerly gales through which the transatlantic steamships, then arriving, had to force their stormy westward way. The HERALD article, to which M. de Fonville refers, drew from the long record of steamer detentions and ship disasters the lesson "that the severest cyclones may be looked for as the sequel phenomena of the great winter areas of high barometer and intense cold; or, in other words, the rising glass should be studied by the seaman as carefully as the falling glass." Citing these words of the HERALD, in which the French scientist concurs, he is led by them to make the very valuable suggestion of connecting the barometer conditions in the United States with those simultaneously prevailing in Western Europe. He communicates to the *Nature* the significant information that the high barometers or Polar waves at that time in the United States were associated and linked with very low pressures on the other side of the Atlantic. On the 15th of January a strong southwesterly gale was raging at Valencia, which indicated the presence of a storm centre west of Ireland, which must have greatly intensified the effect of the North American Polar waves on the westward-bound transatlantic steamers. There can be little if any doubt that such a barometric depression as M. de Fonville mentions would produce a powerful draught of air from the American coasts and greatly increase the force of our westerly coast winds in front of a Polar wave. "Evidently," he remarks, "the danger is very great when a rising barometer in America is coupled with a falling barometer in Europe, and vice versa." The remark unquestionably holds good, but the application, as he suggests, can be practically utilized for storm-warning purposes only when telegraphic information can be promptly passed from side to side of the ocean for the guidance of the meteorologist and navigator. There is every reason to believe that the weather conditions on either side of the Atlantic are intimately related and so interdependent that when they can be reciprocally telegraphed from Europe to America the furious tempests of mid-ocean may be approximately predicted. When this is accomplished it will show the utility of the system of inter-

national synchronous weather reports now undertaken by the different maritime Powers, as agreed upon at the Vienna Conference. It is to be hoped that the French scientist's suggestion may be availed of as soon as circumstances permit. The Atlantic steamship might then leave port forewarned as to the character of the weather she would be likely to encounter on each voyage.

R. M. T. Hunter on the Financial Question.

We call attention to the able letter of Mr. Hunter, in other columns, written at our request on the most important question of the period. We think it will be conceded that the HERALD evinces discrimination in its invitations to writers to discuss difficult public questions requiring special knowledge and training. The admirable communication of Mr. David A. Wells, which we printed a few weeks since, on what he calls "the cremation theory of resumption," is generally pronounced one of the ablest things that even Mr. Wells has ever written. Our application to Mr. Hunter was also prompted by our high estimate of his qualifications to handle such a subject. He is a statesman of mark, trained in the soundest democratic school. He served as Chairman of the United States Committee on Finance from 1849 to the beginning of the civil war in 1861, and the fact that his party thought him qualified to fill for twelve years a position which had long been held by Silas Wright proved their estimate of his financial ability. It was not, however, merely on this account that we solicited Mr. Hunter's opinions. He is a Southerner who held high offices in the Confederate government during the war. He has been an attentive observer of Southern affairs since, and we supposed the country would be willing to see the view taken of the financial question by the most competent judge in the South. Our currency system affects the South in a different manner from what it does the North. The prosperity of the country, as a whole, depends on the separate prosperity of its parts, and every survey of the situation is defective which overlooks the peculiar condition of the Southern communities. We must not be understood as indorsing all the positions of Mr. Hunter; but we have not space at this time to point out and controvert those from which we dissent. We will merely notice his explanation of the reasons why the South has shown so little power of recuperation during the ten years since the close of the war.

Mr. Hunter regards the destruction of the State banks by federal legislation as a great impediment to Southern prosperity. For a community which has been exhausted and prostrated by a desolating war the first necessity is ability to command and utilize capital. Banks create no capital, but they are indispensable agencies for extending and strengthening credit, and the National Banking law has virtually deprived the South of this great resource by destroying the State banks. Had the South been able to substitute national banks in their place, as we did in the North, the evil would have been slight. But under a system which requires heavy deposits of federal bonds the Southern people, who were not the owners of such bonds, were deprived of the ordinary facilities of credit. If the State banks had been permitted to stand Southern recuperation would not have been so fatally obstructed. Banks could have been organized and secured on such property as the Southern people possessed. The bonds of their State governments, the municipal bonds of their cities and the bonds of the Southern railroads would have been available for that purpose, and numerous local banks could have made advances to the planters on the strength of their growing crops and their real estate. But the property of the planters could not enable them to borrow money in distant parts of the country, and they were deprived of the great advantage of a well organized system of home credit. What would have been the condition of the North if, when the State banks were destroyed by federal legislation, we had been unable to supply their place by other institutions?

Mr. Hunter discusses emancipation only in its financial aspect. He does not dispute that it may prove an ultimate advantage to the South even in a pecuniary view, but its immediate effect was undoubtedly disastrous. It is not, as Mr. Hunter puts it, a question between the comparative economy of free and slave labor, but a question as to the means of recuperation after the impoverishment of a great war. What the South most of all needed was credit, and had slavery continued abundant loans could have been procured by mortgaging that species of property. We suppose this is undeniable as a financial proposition; but it is as futile to discuss it now as it would be to spend unavailing regrets over the war or to cry for spilt milk. There are many interesting points in Mr. Hunter's letter which invite discussion, but we have no space for them at present.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Brooke Herford, of Manchester, England, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Edward Simpson, United States Navy, is residing temporarily at the Everett House.

A new translation of the "Odes of Pindar," by Ernest Myers, is highly praised by the London Academy.

General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and ex-Congressman Edmund Lawrence, of Louisiana, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Stowe's forthcoming novel, "We and Our Neighbors," is to start out in a first edition of 20,000 copies.

A new work is in press in Paris, under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works, entitled "Les Travaux Publics de la France, Routes et Ports, Chemins de Fer, Rivières et Canaux, Ports de Mer, Phares et Balises."

Mr. George Finlay, who lately died as correspondent of the London Times, wrote half a dozen careful and intelligent works on the "Hisory of Greece, Ancient and Modern."

Fifty-three thousand copies of the "Hand-book of Property Law," by the late Lord St. Leonards, who died lately, at the age of ninety-one years, after seventy years of hard work, have been sold. A minute account of a journey for health and sport through the Hudson Bay Company's territory to the Rocky Mountains has been written by the Earl of Southesk, under the title of "Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains." It abounds with animated descriptions of the killing of bears, buffaloes and other game, and their merits on the